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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the Hon. Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. jan21:1y

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. apr22:1y

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jan3, '70:1y

MRS. F. D. FAYT, dealer in Millinery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., on the corner of Third and Seminary streets. je14'71-1y

F. KOHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. nov20,'70:1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71:1y

HENRY EMERY, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. (sep28:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28:1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27'71-1y

F. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed. Broadway, near Falls-st. nov17'71-1y

J. W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner, Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Pic-Nics, Weddings, &c., supplied.

T. N. SMITH, opposite *Press* office, Broadway. Dealer in the best building hardware, glass, nails and putty, which he furnishes to contractors and builders cheap for cash. oct5'71-1y

H. & F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat, and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct26'71-1y

G. EVERARD—Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions & Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian Church, Broadway. sep27'71-1y

C. WISNER,—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 Broadway. sep27'71-1y

WM. H. McDONALD Dealer in Fine Teas, choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow-ware, &c. Broadway, near Falls-st. sep27-1y

C. H. TUTTLE, M. D.—222 Broadway, New Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday from 1 to 3 o'clock, p. m. sep27'71 1y

A. D. GILLILAND & CO., Dealers in fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries, Provisions, &c. Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

J. McCLAIN—Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures tastefully executed. Corner of Falls and Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble: Manufactures Monuments, Gravestones & c. at reasonable prices. Railroad st., near new Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

H. H. MILLS, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Broadway, near Apple. sep27'71-1y

J. STEWART & CO.—Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Canned Fruits, and everything to be found in a first class grocery. Bridge St., near Locust. (sep28:1y

UMSTEAD & WISNER, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Stemon's Confectionery, Broadway. je21:y

MRS. E. YOUNG & M. UMSTEAD, Dealers in Notions, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Knitting. Cor. Apple & Broadway. je21:1y

DON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON, meales at all hours; table supplied with the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. Kennedy, cor. of Paul and Broadway. mar24'71-1y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles East of New Brighton. (mr29'71-1y) E. THOMAS.

DRUGS—GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls st., New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Noss. feb22'71-1y

GEO. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, 116 B. street. Special attention given to wedding and ball suppers and ice-cream. [sep14:1y

A. J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailor,—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sp14:1y

H. NOSS, Photographer, Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched ambrotypes. [sep2:1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21:1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. (sp23

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13:1y

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of superior quality, Main st Beaver Falls Pa. [sep28:1y

BRIDGEWATER.

F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, "Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sep27:1y

JOHNSTON SMALL & JOHN WALTHER, manufacturers of Wagons, Buggies, Buckwagons and all kinds of Vehicles. Blacksmithing generally. Market-st above Bridge-st. o25-1y

J. C. MOLTER, dealer in Coal of all kinds. Bank at McKinley's Run. aug9'71-1y

MRS. HART DARRAGH, Scaron, Portrait and Photograph Painter. Work promptly executed at reasonable rates. mr22tf

GEORGE HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12'71;1y

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches & Clocks and Jewelry repaired. [feb16'71-1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. Done by first experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb6'71-1y

JAMES PORTER, Tinner. Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st, Bridgewater. (sep14;1y

C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge st, Bridgewater, Pa. sep14,1y

ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14:1y

GEORGE SCHLEILEIN.—Bakery and Confectionery, Oysters and Ice Cream in season. Particular attention given to supplying Parties, Balls and Weddings on short notice. Diamond, Rochester. (sep28:1y

W. BUCHLING, German Apothecary & Druggist in Diamond, near Post-office, Rochester, Pa. Prescriptions carefully compounded (sep28:1y

MRS. BRISBIN, Millinery, Fashionable Dress-making & Ladies' Furnishing Goods. First door above Cross' Store, New York st. nov1.

BOYD & SHAW, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, &c. Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. (sep28-1y.

WISLER & LINNENBRINK, Dealers in Choice Groceries, Flour, and Mill Feed of every description, cor. Brighton & Adams streets, Rochester, Pa. sept.13:1y

JAMES H. CARKINS & CO., Well-diggers, Cistern Builders &c., Rochester Pa., near the Cemetery. sep28:1y

W. HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machine, New York and R. R. St. Rochester. (feb22:1y

SIGMUND GRÖTZ, Gunsmith. New work, of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Main St. Rochester, Pa. jan18:1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above the Factory. See advt. [sep28:1y

SAMUEL C. HANNES, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. (sep14:1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Dealer in Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all kinds. Flats and Barges built to order. jan9'71-1y

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of James A. Johnston, dec'd., late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to SCOTT MITCHELL, Of South Beaver, Pa'r.

ROBT. CARSON, ALEX. CARSON

R. & A. CARSON,

Wholesale and retail dealers in groceries and country produce, foreign and domestic wines and liquors, Monongahela rectified, rye whiskey, &c. No. 82 Federal street, opposite P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny city. [ly5-1y

Miscellaneous.

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

Mattings, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Henry McCallum,

(Late McCallum Bro.'s,)

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

I have facilities for supplying

RETAIL DEALERS

Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.

Henry McCallum.

apr12:1y.

N. B. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New-Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway. sep13;1y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED. J. & H. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county of Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore, and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing, it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best, and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood before thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasantness and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa. nov3:tf T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69;1.

Homes Still Larger

FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States: *improved and unimproved farms, city and suburban property and cotton plantations; timber and mineral lands: city, village, and rural residence, and business stands; mills and mill sites, factories, &c.*

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency,
427 and 429 Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.
may6:1y

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOOD

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage. B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—jy7chgd.

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE,

No. 39 Market Street,

PITTSBTRGH, PA.

J. C. Buffum & Co.

BOTTLERS OF

Sarsaparilla, Mineral and Raspberry Soda Waters, Syrups and Cider, Smith's Kennett, Wainwrights, and all the best brands of Ale and London Porter, sch. ted and bond bottled for Medical and Family use. Goods delivered free. [mrs8;'71;1y

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.—Spring Water Ales, SMITH & CO., Brewers, Maltsters and Hop dealers, No. 463 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa THOS. BOOTA, R. A. YOUNG.

Highest cash price paid for Barley. jy5;1y

STEREOSCOPES,
VIEWS,
ALBUMS,
CHROMOS,
FRAMES,

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New-York.

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, *of their own publication, manufacture and importation.*

Also,

PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES and GRAPHOSCOPES.

NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,

591 Broadway, New York,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Importers and Manufacturers of
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

mar3'71—1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 12th, 1871, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., reaches this city.] (Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.00 P. M., leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	145AM	930AM	710AM	830PM
Rochester	352	1042	845	338
Salem				
Alliance	505	135PM	1145	615
Canton				
Massillon				
Orrville	633	223	153PM	747
Wooster				
Mansfield	836	435	422	946
Crestline { A	910	610	500	1010
Crestline { D	930	635	610AM	1030
Bucyrus				
Upper Sandusky				
Forest	1053	822	750	1143AM
Lima	1152	950	900	1248
Van Wert				
Fort Wayne	310PM	1230AM	1140	255
Columbia				
Warsaw				
Columbia				
New Weymouth	320	1185	1040PM	315
Van Wert				
Lima	420	142AM	305	505
Forest	520	250	430	622
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline { A	640	490	600	805
Crestline { D	700	530	1120AM	830
Mansfield	728	600	1208PM	904
Wooster				
Orrville	820	700	325	1128
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	1100	850	440	1150PM
Salem				
Rochester	10AM	1105	717	897
Pittsburgh	210	1210PM	835	445

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	920AM	535PM	550AM	920PM
Valparaiso				
Plymouth	1125PM	905	945	1240AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
New Weymouth	220	1185	1040PM	315
Van Wert				
Lima	420	142AM	305	505
Forest	520	250	430	622
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline { A	640	490	600	805
Crestline { D	700	530	1120AM	830
Mansfield	728	600	1208PM	904
Wooster				
Orrville	820	700	325	1128
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	1100	850	440	1150PM
Salem				
Rochester	10AM	1105	717	897
Pittsburgh	210	1210PM	835	445

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 8.10 p. m; New Castle, 8.55 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.30 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.30 a. m. Youngstown, 10.20, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.30 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 5.45 p.m.

P. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov 12th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.	ACCOM
Cleveland	840AM	1215PM	355PM
Euclid Street			
Hudson	1000	124	505
Ravenna	1030	155	533
Alliance	1130	234	615
Bayard	1205PM	302	
Wellsville	155	440	
Pittsburgh	400	640	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	910PM	
Wellsville	903	406	
Bayard	1035	534	
Alliance	1153	630	725AM
Ravenna	1230PM	715	815
Hudson	1253	734	855
Euclid Street			
Cleveland	210	845	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP's	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM		200PM	
Bridgeport	555		210	
Steubenville	700		315	
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Smith's Ferry				
Beaver				
Rochester	930	255	535	
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	425PM	
Rochester	740	810	435	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry				
Wellsville	855	440	700	
Steubenville	955	540		
Bridgeport	1057	638		
Bellair	1110	650		

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6.40a.m.	Bayard 9.45 a. m.
Bayard 12.10 p. m.	N. Philadelphia 2.00 p.m.

P. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Fall and Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

may4:70;1y Bridgewater, Pa

The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY. *Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price, 6 cts.*

A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box 4,586. apr5-1y:chly5,sep27

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, 70tf.

Medicinal.

AN APPEAL.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or Suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach:

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol, or Spirits of any Kind,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or *Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs and Barks,* (or, as medicinally termed, Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of these Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c, used in this Bitters, are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use: they cannot make drunkards; and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulent is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH HOOFLAND'S
Podophyllin Pill,
WILL CURE YOU.
They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure Blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK for these REMEDIES. Who would ask for more dignified and stronger testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find, "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEO. SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York:

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, '69.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport Pennsylvania:*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will Cure every Case of
Marasmus,
Or Wasting away of the body.
REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, Regulate the Liver, the torpid liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
Or Substitute for Mercury Pills
TWO PILLS A DOSE.
The Most Powerful, yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal Ingredient in Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail.*

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and cystrem generally, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, *regulates* the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain the hold, or ensue, long.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 631, ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Prices, on all goods, greatly reduced. My present large stock must be closed out, in order to rebuild. [nov15-1y

SELECT POETRY.

ANNIE AND WILLIE'S PRAYER.

BY MRS. SOPHIE [illegible].

'Twas the night before Christmas, "Good night" had been said,
And Annie and Willie had climbed up to bed;
There were tears on their pillows, and tears in their eyes,
And each little bosom was heaving with sighs.
For to-night their stern father's command had been given,
That they should retire precisely at seven,
Instead of at eight: for they troubled him more
With questions unheard of, than ever before:
He had told them he thought this delusion a sin,
No such a being as "Santa Claus" ever had been,
And he hoped, after this, he should never more hear
How he scrambled down chimneys with presents each year.
And this was the reason that two little heads
So restlessly tossed on their soft, downy beds.
Eight, nine, and the clock on the steeple tolled ten;
Not a word had been spoken by either till then
When Willie's sad face from the blanket did peep,
And whispered "Dear Annie, is you asleep?"
"Why no, Brother Willie," a sweet voice replies,
"I've tried in vain, but I can't shut my eyes,
For somehow it makes me so very sorry because
Dear papa has said there is no "Santa Claus."
Now we know there is, and it can't be denied,
For he came every night to our mamma and I;
But then, I've been thinking, that she used to pray,
And God would hear everything mamma would say.
And perhaps she asked him to send Santa Claus here
With the sack full of presents he brought every year."
"Well, why can't we pray, too, as mamma did then,
And ask God to send him with presents aden?"
Four little bare feet bounded out on the floor,
And four little knees the soft carpet pressed,
And two tiny hands were clasped close to each breast,
"Now, Willie, you know we must firmly believe,
That the presents we ask for we're sure to receive.
You must wait just as still, till I say the 'Amen,'
And by this you will know that your turn has come then:
Dear Jesus, look down on my brother and me,
And grant us the favor we're seeking of thee.
I want a wax dolly, a tea set and ring,
And an ebony work box that shuts with a spring.
Bless papa, dear Jesus, and cause him to see
That Santa Claus loves us far better than he;
Don't let him get fretful and angry again
At dear brother Willie and Annie. Amen."
"Please Jesus, let Santa Claus turn down tonight,
And bring us some presents before it is light.
I want he should give me a pice little sled,
With bright shinin' runners, and all painted red;
A box full of candy, a book and a toy,
Amen, and then Jesus, I'll be a good boy."
Their prayers being ended, they raised up their heads,
And with Aunt Mary's help in the nursery 'twas stowed.
Miss Dolly was seated beneath a pine tree,
By the side of a table, spread out for her tea,
A workbox, well-filled, in the center was laid,
And on it a ring, for which Annie had prayed.
A soldier in uniform stood by a sled,
"With bright shining runners, and all painted red."
There were balls, dogs, and horses, books pleasing to see,
And birds of all colors were perched in the tree.
While, Santa Claus, laughing, stood up in the top,
As if getting ready more presents to drop.
And as the fond father the picture surveyed,
He thought, for his trouble, he had amply been paid.
And he said to himself, as he brushed off a tear,
"I'm happier to-night than I've been for, a year;
I've enjoyed more true pleasure than ever before;
What care I if bank stock falls ten per cent. more?
Hereafter I'll make it a rule, I believe,
To have Santa Claus visit us each Christmas Eve."
So thinking, he gently extinguished the light,
And tripped down the stairs to retire for the night.
As soon as the beams of the bright morning sun
Put the darkness to flight, and the stars, one by one,
Four little blue eyes out of sleep opened wide,
And at the same moment the presents espied,
Then out of their beds they sprang with a bound,
And the very gifts prayed for were all of them found.
They laughed and they cried in their innocent glee,
And shouted, for papa to come quick and see
What presents old Santa Claus brought in the night,
(Just the things that they wanted,) and left before light.
"And now," added Annie in a voice soft and low,
"—as'll believe there's a Santa Claus, papa, I know."
While dear little Willie climbed up on his knee,
Determined that no secret between them should be,
And told, in soft whisper, how Annie had said,
That their blessed mamma so long ago died,
Used to kneel down and pray by the side of her chair,
And that God, up in heaven, had answered her prayer.
"Then we dot up, and prayed dest as well as we could,
And Dod answered our prayers, Now, wasn't he dood?"
"I should say that he was if he sent you all these,
And knew just what presents my children would please.
(Well, well let him think so, the dear little elf,
'Twould be cruel to tell him I ain't myself")
Blind father! Who caused your stern heart to relent,
And the hasty words spoken so soon to repent?
'Twas the Being who bade you stand softly up stairs,
And made you his agent to answer their prayers.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE BLUE HOOD.

"Marian, you shall!"

"Augusta, I shall."

"It is odd and affected."

"It is comfortable and natural."

"If you are going for comfort, stay at home by the fire."

"I want to combine Intellectual with physical comfort. In short, I want to hear the renowned Ruel Hayden, and I'm not going to run the risk of another attack of neuralgia, so I shall wear my hood to church. You know it is becoming to me."

"You shall not sit in our pew, then."

"The pew is as much mine as yours; but then I don't mind—I think I would prefer to be seated by an usher—so don't fret."

"I will fret. You oughn't to be allowed to do it, and I shall tell father. I am older than you, and therefore am a better judge of things."

"Tell if you wish. I can coax father. You know it will be too bad for me not to hear Mr. Hayden, when we used to play together as children, and when I have heard so much of his eloquence; and my hood is so comfortable, and so pretty, too. Everybody thinks so; and I don't go to church to show my clothes."

"But you ought to dress respectably. Besides, the fact that Mr. Hayden will officiate, ought to make you more careful of your appearance."

"If he is worldly-minded enough when in the pulpit, to notice my clothes, and judge of my worth according to their style of fineness, I am wholly indifferent to his opinions. Now, Augusta, do be sensible."

"Well, if you will, you will, that is evident. So do as you please."

"Only I must not sit in our pew."

"Sit where you please. I shall not go."

"O Augusta!"

"You can 'O Augusta,' as much as you please; but I will not go to church

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Dec. 27th, 1871.

OLIVE LOGAN clearly looks upon marriage as a sort of a minor affair, for the telegraph informs us that she was married on last Tuesday morning to Mr. Wirt Sykes, and in the evening lectured to a large audience at Warwick, New York. Her honeymoon is to be passed in the lecture field. Business with her, *is* business.

A DISPATCH from Washington states that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has notified the Assessor of Internal Revenue of each district in the United States that the commission of all surveyors of distilleries will be revoked, to take effect on the 31st inst. The Commissioner will designate Assistant Assessors to perform all the duties heretofore performed by the surveyors.

THE President's father, Jesse R. Grant, was stricken with paralysis at the Covington, Ky., Post-office on last Wednesday. He fell to the floor and remained insensible for one hour, after which he was removed to his residence. He was better in the afternoon, having so far recovered as to sit up and talk some with his friends. His health had been of late as good, apparently, as usual. He is seventy-six years old.

THE new apportionment bill as it passed the House of Representatives last week, fixes the number of members at 283, instead of 243 as heretofore. This bill will more than likely be adopted by the Senate and become the law until the result of the census of 1880 is announced. By its provisions the representation in the House is increased in each of the States, excepting Vermont and New Hampshire, which lose one member each. Pennsylvania gains two, which will make our delegation 26 in the future.

WHEN the storm against the Tammany ring broke out last summer, Tweed Connolly Hall & Co. snapped their fingers at the persons who were raising it, and defiantly asked them "what are you going to do about it." Several months have passed since then, and the people have evidently done something about it, for three or four of the prominent members of the ring have had to flee the country, Connolly is in jail, and Tweed himself is in a remarkably fair way of being there before the holiday season is over.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, is now quite ill at his residence at Auburn, N. Y. and his recovery is looked upon as doubtful. The death of this distinguished statesman would cause much profound sorrow not only in his own country, but throughout the whole civilized world. Mr. Seward has filled many offices of a public character in this country, and that he has filled them well is attested by the fact that but few men now living are held in higher esteem by their countrymen than himself.

POLITICIANS are beginning to exercise themselves no little about where the next National Republican Convention is to be held. St. Louis has filed its claim, and Cincinnati is persistently alleging that it should be held there. Washington, New York and Boston are also clamoring for it, and staid Philadelphia thinks there is no place in the United States where the Convention could be so decorously held as in that city. Secretary Robeson, is said to be strongly in favor of holding it in the latter place, and the probabilities are that it will assemble there.

A DROLL bit of political gossip appears in last Wednesday's New York *Tribune*. The writer is that paper's special Washington correspondent. He says that on the preceding day two prominent Democratic members of the House were interrogated about the next National Convention of their party, and their reply was that the Democratic National Convention would not be called until after the "second Republican Convention had met." One of them, who belongs to the National Committee of the party, added that the nominee would not be Hendricks, or Thurman, or any man of that class; but, one whose record is free from the slightest taint of Copperheadism, or even a suspicion of want of sympathy with the Union cause during the war.

THE Springfield *Republican* comments as follows on Col. McClure's recent letter: "The letter is among the signs of an important division in the ranks of the Pennsylvania Republic, as leaders on the subject of the renomination of Gen. Grant. Mr. McClure represents not only himself and his own feelings, but, we suspect, those of Gov. Curtin, now Minister to Russia, but about, we hear, to throw up that place, and return home and take a share in the Presidential election. Gov. Geary is also on the same side, and the position of these three influential party leaders, first, in opposition to Cameron and his rule over Pennsylvania politics, and, second in opposition to Gen. Grant, is among the evidences that are developing more and more on all sides that the President is by no means the strongest candidate that the Republican party can present in next year's contest."

MR. SUMNER introduced into the United States Senate, last Thursday, a joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment, confining Presidents to one term of office. He said this was an era of civil service reform; and he regretted the President had omitted to recommend the one term principle in his message accompanying the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners. The idea of Constitutionally limiting the tenure of the Executive office to a single term is not original in Mr. Sumner. General Andrew Jackson, in his first and third annual messages, recommended such an amendment. He said, "The agent most likely to con- "trovert the designs of the Constitu- "tion is the Chief Magistrate," when he brings his dependent office-holders to the work of his re-nomination and election. William Henry Harrison, also, took high ground in favor of a single Presidential term in order "to "restore the Administration to its "original simplicity and purity."—Henry Clay said he was convinced "too much of the time of the first "Presidential term was expended in "efforts to secure his re-election, and "the public business consequently "suffers." He favored a one term amendment. The Baltimore Whig Convention of 1844, adopted the one term principle in its Platform, and nominated Mr. Clay for President. Hon. B. F. Wade, at the close of his long and useful career in the Senate, strongly urged the adoption of such an amendment. Even Gen. Grant, prior to his inauguration as President, expressed himself favorable to the one term principle. In view of the vast patronage now at the disposal of the President, it would seem the part of wisdom to adopt such a constitutional restriction to prevent "power from stealing from the many "into the hands of the few."

HERE AND THERE.

—One class of claimants under the treaty of Washington is of persons who seek to hold the government of the United States liable for acts committed upon persons or property of British subjects by rebels. The first important decision of the Commission now sitting at Washington is to disallow a claim of this kind. It is held that the United States is not liable for injuries committed by rebels over whom they could exercise no control, and whose acts they could not prevent. This dictum will give satisfaction in this country, and it must have been reasonably expected by all candidless observers.

—Some not uninteresting statistics in regard to the members of the United States Senate are found in the columns of an exchange. From these it appears that Senator Cameron is the oldest Senator, and Senator Spencer is the youngest. Eleven Senators have been Governors of States; nine were born in New York, fifty-two in New England, seven came from the British Isles and one apiece from Canada and Prussia. Of the professions represented, the editorial has eleven members, eight are manufacturers three doctors, two clergymen, one teacher, and one "general business."

—The heirs of John Slidell, who reside in New York, and some of them in England, have filed a petition in the Fourth District Court of Louisiana averring that they are the heirs of Mr. Slidell, have been duly recognized as such, and been ordered to be put in possession of his succession, and that the property in question is worth more than ten thousand dollars, and has been duly recorded. These persons allege that although they are owners and proprietors of the property and its appurtenances, the Germania National Bank of New Orleans *is wrongfully and unlawfully* in possession thereof. The petitioners further represent that this property yields rents amounting annually to $7,200 per month, and assert their right to claim any revenues, rents and profits accrued prior to July 30, 1871.

—Mrs. Fair's face has assumed a deathly palor. A San Francisco paper says: "After her conviction of the Crittenden murder there was a host of friends, or pretended friends, who called to see her, and, as they termed it, 'to comfort her in her great misfortune." But little by little the number of visitors grew less, and now, besides her mother, daughter and attorneys, there are only three women who call upon her, and only one of these pays her visits daily. She passes her time of late in reading and writing. She still refuses to take prison food, and meals are brought to her twice a day from a restaurant. Mrs. Fair is full of hope that the court having her case under consideration will say by its decision that she is entitled to a new trial."

—There are now in the several asylums for disabled soldiers over four thousand who are cared for, one thousand more than were supported last year. Of these, one thousand seven hundred are at the Central Asylum, Dayton, Ohio; six hundred and twenty-five at the North Western branch, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; five hundred and twenty-five at the Eastern branch, at Augusta, Maine; and two hundred and sixty at the Southern branch, near Hampton, Va. New men are coming in at the rate of about one hundred a week, which will soon tax the asylums to their utmost capacity. The board of managers has made the amplest provisions for all soldiers disabled in the service, and it is intended that no one shall want a home in the future. Notwithstanding the fact that these homes are now provided with elegant buildings, beautiful grounds, large libraries, reading rooms, amusement halls, chapels, schools, workshops, &c., the cost of maintaining them is less in proportion to the number of inmates than of any similar institution in the country.

—The experiment of treating the insane in detached fathilies has proved so successful in Massachusetts that it has been determined to carry it out on a large scale when the new buildings that are to take the place of the present Worcester Hospital are erected. A central hospital sufficient for the reception of one hundred and fifty or two hundred of the more violent lunatics will be built, and the remaining three hundred patients will be placed in smaller family houses scattered over the estate which has been purchased for the new hospital site. There are five or six such houses already there—farm houses purchased with the land—and in these sixty two patients have been treated during the last summer, exempt from the restraints of a close hospital, with the happiest results. It will be several years, however, before the whole establishment is rebuilt according to this plan. Fortunately, abundant means for carrying out this design are in hand, as it is estimated that the real estate belonging to the hospital in the city of Worcester will sell for enough to pay all debts and leave $300,000 or more to expend on the new buildings.

—The Savannah *News* of Mouday says a bold attempt was made last Friday, in that city, to rob the Southern Express company. While one of the wagons of the company was *waiting in front of the office* on Bay street for the freight of the Central railroad, the driver and messenger being inside, some unknown parties, jumped into it and drove off unobserved. As soon as the wagon was missed the police were notified, but no trace of it could be found. It was afterward driven up near the express stables, and a white man jumped off and hurried away.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, the President appointed a Board of Civil Service Commissioners, whose duty it would be to devise rules and regulations for the purpose of reforming the civil service. The Commissioners were: *Geo. Wm. Curtis. Alex. G. Cattell, Joseph Medill, Davidson A. Walker, E. B. Elliott. Jos, H. Blackman,* and *David C. Cox.* They have made their report and the President, on Tuesday of last week, submitted it to Congress, accompanied by his message urging its adoption. The rules and regulations are as follows:

No. 1. No one shall be permitted to hold any position in the civil service within the appointment of the President or heads of Departments who is not a citizen of the United States, who shall not have furnished satisfactory evidence in regard to character, health and age, and who shall not have passed a satisfactory examination in speaking, reading and writing the English language.

2. An Advisory Board of suitable persons to be employed by the President under the 9th section of the Act of March 3, 1871, entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes," shall, so far as practicable, group positions in each branch of the civil service according to the character of the duties to be performed; shall grade each group from lowest to highest for the purpose of promotion within the group. Admission to the civil service shall always be to the lowest grade of any group, and to such positions as cannot be grouped or graded the admission shall be determined as provided for the lowest grade.

3. A vacancy occurring in the lowest grade of any group of officers shall be filled after due public notice from all applicants who shall present themselves, and who shall have furnished evidences and satisfied the preliminary examination already mentioned, and who shall have passed a public competitive examination to test their knowledge, ability and special qualifications of performance of the duties of the office. The board conducting such competitive examination shall prepare, under the supervision of the advisory board, a list of the names of applicants in the order of their excellence as proved by such examination, beginning with the highest, and shall then certify to the nominating or appointing power, as the case may be, the names standing at the head of such list, not exceeding three, and from the names thus certified the appointment shall be made.

4. A vacancy occurring in any grade of a group of officers above the lowest shall be filled by competitive examination of applicants from the other grades of that group, and the list of names from which the appointment is to be made shall be prepared and certified as provided in the preceeding rule; but if no such applicants are found competent, the appointment will be upon an examination of all applicants, conducted in accordance with provisions for the admission to the lowest grade.

5. Applicants certified or otherwise qualified for appointments as cashiers or collectors of customs, cashiers or assistant treasurers, cashiers of postmasters, superintendent of money order divisions in postoffices, and such other custodians of large sums of money as may hereafter be designated by the advisory board, and for whose pecuniary fidelity another officer is responsible, shall nevertheless not be appointed except with the approval of such other officer.

6. Postmasters whose annual salary is less than $2000 may be appointed upon the written request of the applicants, with such evidence of character and fitness as shall be satisfactory to the head of the Department.

7. The appointment of all persons entering the civil service in accordance with these regulations, excepting persons appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; appointments of postmasters, and persons appointed to any position in a foreign country, shall be made for a probationary term of six months, during which the conduct and capacity of such persons shall be tested; and if at the end of such a probationary term satisfactory proofs of their fitness shall have been furnished by the board of examiners to the head of the department in which they shall have been employed during the said term, they shall be reappointed.

8. The President will designate three persons in each department of the public service as a Board of Examiners, which under the supervision of the Advisory Board, and under the regulations to be prescribed by it, and at such times and places as it may determine, shall conduct personally or by persons approved by the Advisory Board, all investigations and examinations for admission into said departments, or for promotion therein.

9. Any person, who, after long and faithful service in a department, shall be incapacitated by mental or bodily infirmities for the efficient discharge of the duties of his position, may be appointed by the head of the department, at his discretion, to a position of less responsibility in the same department.

10. Nothing in these rules prevent the appointment of aliens to positions in the consular service of which, by reason of the small compensation or of other sufficient cause, are in the judgment of the appointing power necessarily so filled; for the appointment of such persons in the United States as are indispensible to the proper discharge of the duties of certain positions, but who may not be familiar with the English language or legally capable of naturalization.

11. No head of department nor any subordinate officer of the Government shall, as such officer authorize or permit, or assist in levying, any assesment of money for political purposes under the form of voluntary contributions, or otherwise, upon any person employed under his control, nor shall any such person pay any money so assessed.

12. The Advisory Board shall at any time recommend to the President such changes in these rules as it may consider necessary to secure greater efficiency of the civil service.

13 From these rules excepted heads of departments, assistant secretaries of departments' assistant attorney general and first assistant postmaster general, solicitor general, solicitor or the treasury, naval solicitor, solicitor of internal revenue examiner of claims in the State depeatment, treasurer of the United States, register of the treasury, first and second comptrollers of the treasury, judges of the United States courts, district attorneys, private secretary of the President, embassadors and other public ministers, superintendent of coast survey, director of the mint, governors of Territories, special commissioners, special annual visiting and examining boards, persons appointed to positions without compensation for services, dispatch agents and bearers of dispatches.

—A large amount of Kansas 7 per cent. Levee Bonds have been entered upon the Little Rock Market. Dealers are very cautious, however, as it is stated that a large amount of those issued are in the hand writing of one person in the signatures of both Auditor and Treasurer, making them easy to counterfeit. Owing to this and the suit now pending against the State for reissuance of $85,000; the price has fallen to below 20.

—At Bluffton, yesterday afternoon, William Gordon was killed while hauling stones to market by the team becoming frightened and running away. He was thrown under the wagon and the wheels passed over his neck, killing him instantly.

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE Dec. 18.—A motion was made to appoint persons hostile to investigation, upon the Investigating Committee, in order to cover frauds—if any. A long debate ensued, which was terminated by the expiration of the morning hour, and the resolution would have gone over, but the regular order was suspended, and the discussion resumed. Mr. Logan said it was almost impossible to act an independent part in the Senate now; four or five men had undertaken to run the party, and they call a caucus and attempt to read out any Senator who is disposed to be in the least independent. For one he should act up to his convictions, and run the risk of being read out. He did not believe the President feared investigation, but you have made the people believe he does. He did not think the Secretary of the Treasury, nor any of the other Departments of the Government, feared investigation; but the action of these Senators has made the country believe they do.—He thought there should be a fair Committee appointed. The hostile Committee was appointed with power to send for persons and papers, and sit during the recess. Trumbull's resolution of instruction, except the civil service clause, was adopted.—The House bill, relative to steamers in the Mississippi valley, passed.

HOUSE.—Among the bills presented were: One to punish bank, insurance, state and government officials for bribery; for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi; to legalize polygamy in Utah and dismiss criminal suits for that offense; to prevent the appointment of dishonest and incompetent Government officials. A resolution was adopted sympathizing with all peoples who are struggling for a republic. Adj

SENATE, Dec. 19—Among the bills reported was one for an appropriation of $4,000,000, for government buildings at Chicago, which passed. A resolution for an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the giving of aid to sectarian schools, was offered; and one providing that the President shall be ineligible to re-election. The resolution of inquiry into alleged frauds in the N. Y. Custom House was adopted. A resolution directing the arrest of contumacious witnesses was adopted. Adj.

HOUSE.—A resolution for an investigation into the cause of the failure of certain National Banks was adopted. The Secretary of the Treasury was called on to state the amount of the 5-20 bonds redeemed. A resolution requiring the Retrenchment Committee to investigate the recent Treasury defalcations was adopted. The N. Y. Custom House resolution passed. A message from the President transmitting the report of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, was laid before the House. The labor question was discussed. Adj.

SENATE, Dec. 20.—Several political resolutions were presented. A resolution asking information regarding naval vessels sent to San Domingo, was adopted. A bill relative to customs service was reported. The House amnesty bill was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The Select Committee on Civil Service were directed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the election of postmasters by the people. The discussion of the labor reform bill was continued at some length, when it was amended and passed. It provides for the appointment of a commission on the subject of wages and the hours of labor, and division of profits between labor and capital. Adj.

Thursday the entire day, in both branches, was spent in debate. They adjourned till the 8th of January.

—In Bristol, N. H., great public honors are showered upon a young gentleman whose only merit is that he went wooing, he sat with the object of his affections, as many other young gentlemen have done before him, until three o'clock in the morning. After tearing himself away from the lady, as he was walking home he discovered a house on fire. Now, there hadn't been a house on fire in Bristol before for a year and a half. The lover gave a loud yell, the engine company was aroused, and the village saved from destruction. So delighted were the firemen with this that they made a handsome present to the damsel whose personal beauty and delighful conversation compelled her lover to stay much later, or rather to go home much earlier than he should have done.

THE GUELPHS.

The English Royal Family's History.

The learned in the remote antiquities are accustomed to say that Queen Victoria is descended from the hero Waden, of whom the Norsemen made a god, and who gave his somewhat ungracious name to our modern day Wednesday. An Italian adventurer named Azon d'Este, engaged his sword in the service of the Emperor Conrad toward the close of the eleventh century, and founded the house of Hanover by marrying Cunegunda of Guelph, a very wealthy woman. He dropped his own name, and was henceforth known as Guelph. Their son married the widow of the Earl of Kent, the brother of Edward the Confessor, and these found much favor in the eyes of Henry the Fourth, who took away Otho of Saxony, s Bavarian possessions and gave them to the newly married pair. Lucky marriage brought this enterprising family higher and higher, until one of the sons married a daughter of Henry, the second, King of England, who succeeded in getting her father to give her husband the countships of Brunswick and Luenburg. These countships became duchies under Otho the Fourteenth, and William of Guelph became a duke. These Guelphs fettered through a variety of marriages until they came to the seven sons of the great-grandfather of George the First, King of England. These sons, all dukes, were each entitled to a share of his possessions. But in order not to split up the family coronet, the brothers made a solemn compact that only one of them should make a legal marriage. This would make the autonomy of the house complete; and the compact was adhered to. The sixth son was the one who contracted the legal marriage, and his eldest son married the granddaughter of James the First, thus clearing the way for an alliance in future with the crown of Great Britain. The house of Hanover owes its existence on English soil to-day to judicious "match making." This son secured the title of Duke of Hanover, and as his father had done, prevailed on his brother to devote himself to celibacy. But a morganatic marriage, contracted with Elenora d'Albrense, a French refugee from Louis Fourteenth's religious tyrranny, has always been a thorn in the side of the Hanover dynasty. A daughter by this marriage became the wife of George the First, and every one remembers the story of the cruel manner in which she was treated, and how her old school fellow who tried to defend her when she had fled the cruelty of her husband was assassinated. On her death-bed she summoned her tyrant to answer for his crimes at the bar of God before a year passed. He went to find his judge within that year. The morganatic marriage did as much to embarrass the house of Hanover as the former artful alliance had done to enrich it. At the death of King William the Fourth the crown was separated from that of Great Britain, as a law prohibits women from ascending the Hanoverian throne.

Sermon of Rev. John Anderson.

MR. J. WEYAND, *Editor of Argus:*

The sermon by Rev. John Anderson, D. D., of Service, which accompanies these lines, is an old sermon, though not published heretofore. It was preached in Pittsburg, in the month of February, 1789. It is, however, as seasonable as if it had been prepared on yesterday. I trust you will give it a place in your paper. If published, besides pointing out the way to eternal life (and a greater service to your fellow men you could not possibly perform), it will serve to evince that Dr. Anderson was, as I have heretofore stated, a man of extensive information, mighty in the Scriptures, and capable of exhibiting the truth very clearly and forcibly. The publication will serve also to evince that our fathers were fed with solid, substantial food, and not on froth and foam; and perhaps it will contribute to take down the towering conceit of some of our modern preachers, who think they have preached because they have poured out words with an elevated voice and much gesticulation. I may be too partial to the memory of the Doctor, but I do think that in this single sermon there is more to alarm and awaken, to convince and convert, than in hundreds of the sermons of the present day, read from a manuscript or committed to memory, and delivered in Sophomore style.

Yours in truth,
WILLIAM M. MCELWEE.
Frankfort Springs, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE SERMON.

Then Simon Peter answered him, Lord to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life —John vi. 68.

MY FRIENDS: This is a confession of Christ which Peter made in the name of all the Apostles at a time when Christ had but a few professed followers, and many of them were gone back to walk no more with him. At such a time it becomes the faithful to become very explicit in confessing His name; and hence our Lord here says to the twelve, "Will ye also go away?" The answer returned is a solemn declaration of their resolution to abide with Christ, and such a declaration we ought always to be ready to make when others are forsaking the way of His truth, or the way of his ordinances. The question, "To whom shall we go?" expresses a strong denial of any thought or purpose of turning away from Christ: "*To whom shall we go?*" Shall we go to the Pharisees, to the Saducees, or to the Herodians? Alas! we are satisfied there is no salvation for us in any of their ways. "Thou *alone* hast the words of eternal life" —words by which eternal life is revealed and conveyed to guilty, perishing men.

The doctrine presented in our text on which we would discourse, for a little, is this: *The only true religion is that which teaches us to go to Christ for eternal life.* In discussing this doctrine we propose, through Divine assistance, to show:

I. That the true religion ought to have the words of eternal life.

II. That the only religion that hath the words of eternal life is the religion of Jesus; and then

III. We will mention some things implied in going to Christ for eternal life.

In the first place, I will endeavor to show you that the true religion ought to have the words of eternal life. And for this purpose I observe:

1. That it will be very evident that no other religion can be suitable to our case, if we consider that we have souls as well as bodies—souls that are capable of knowing, loving and serving God forever and ever. We are not like the beasts that perish. Whatever other instincts or capacities they possess, they are only such as relate to their subsistence, or to their subservience to the use of men. But the soul is evidently made for higher things than the business or the pleasures of the present life. The soul is made not to serve the body, but to rule the body, using it as an instrument. The soul will act and be happy or miserable when it is separated from the body, and the body shall be nothing but a mass of filthiness. If men would listen to the voice of their own conscience, it would tell them that their souls will live after their death, and stand before God to be judged according to their works; that the care of their souls should be their principal care, and that it will profit them nothing if they should gain the whole world and lose their souls, there being nothing that can be given in exchange for the soul. These things being so, no religion can suit our case but that which has the words of eternal life. I observe

2dly, That no other religion is suitable to our case but that which has the words of eternal life, is evident from the consideration of the shortness of the present life and the eternity of the life to come. The present life is represented in the Scriptures of truth, as a vapor, a sleep, a shadow, a mere nothing. These representations apply to the present life, even when protracted to what is considered a good old age. Speaking, in the 9th Psalm, of persons who live to be four score, Moses tells us that *their life is soon cut off and they fly away.* And David who filled up the common measure of human life, living three score and ten years said, nevertheless to the eternal Jehovah, "Thou hast made my days as a handbreadth, and mine age is as nothing before thee." What shall we think of the present life if to the shortness we add the uncertainty of it? We have no lease of life; we have no security for a moment's longer possession of it. But the state of being on which we shall enter at death is eternal. Oh, what a mere nothing is the present life when compared to eternity to come! After millions and millions of years have rolled round, it will still be eternity to come! We ought, therefore, to prize and seek after that religion which teaches us to look, not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal. I observe

3dly, That no other religion is suitable to our case, but that which has the words of eternal life, will appear if we consider what is included in eternal life. It includes the favor of God on whom we depend both for our being, in whose hand our breath is, and all our ways. Being entirely dependent upon the God of life and all comfort, we must have His favor or be miserable; and, therefore, no religion can suit our case but that which secures His favor and assures us of it. Eternal life includes holiness, or rectitude of heart and disposition. In his first estate man was altogether happy because he was holy, or conformed to the image of God. But sin entering into the world, man became wretched and miserable, nor can he regain happiness without being made holy. Holiness is the health of the soul. Sin is the most malignant disorder, destructive of all true felicity; and therefore no religion suits our case but that which provides for our sanctification. But, again, eternal life includes in it a blessed & glorious immortality. The soul is immortal. We are all in some measure conscious that it is so; and therefore, however good the estate in which we find ourselves, we cannot be satisfied without security for the continuence of our happiness. The wicked are as the troubled sea, which cannot rest. The great reason why they are restless is, that they are haunted with the apprehension that all their happiness will be turned into misery. The only religion, therefore, which suits our case is, one that brings to our view "an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

II. I proceed to show that the only religion which hath the words of eternal life is the religion of Jesus. And here I observe

1st. That there is no other religion that affords sufficient grounds for the hope of eternal life. All other religions may be reduced to two: The first is the religion of nature or of reason, without that revelation which we have in the Bible. The other is the religion of nature with various additions made thereto by the fancies of men. As to the light of reason, we own that it teaches a great deal concerning the being and perfections of God; concerning the duty that we owe to Him and to one another; concerning the happiness of the good and the misery of the wicked. If man had continued in his original uprightness being lightsome and not perverted by vile affections, his own wisdom had been sufficient to direct him in the pursuit of life eternal; but, since the fall, natural reason is altogether insufficient for this purpose. Apostate men are not disposed to know all that may be known by the light of reason, and there is no one of our guilty race that actually knows all that he might know by a careful improvement of his faculties concerning God and the duties which we owe to Him. Being carnal, sold under sin, they do not like to retain God in their knowledge. Hence, not only among the heathen, but with non-professors in Christian lands, there is gross ignorance of divine things; the light that remains in them serving chiefly to render them inexcusable in their errors and other offences. But, if the light of reason were cherished and improved to the utmost, God could not be otherwise known by it than according to the tenor of the law, or covenant of works; that is, as the fast friend of the godly, and the sleepless adversary of the wicked.—Reason, without the Word, assures us that it is a righteous thing with God to visit sinners with strokes of wrath, and that he cannot fail to do what is just and right. When men persuade themselves that God will be merciful to them, and will not render to them according to their desert—whatever they may pretend—they do not build on reason or conscience, but rest in the suggestions of self-love and a depraved fancy. Reason says nothing of any provision being made for the satisfying of Divine justice in regard to the sins of men, nor does it give any intimation that God will renew our nature and restore us to spiritual life, strength and activity. As to these great matters reason observes a silence so profound that, if she were diligently attended to, men would conclude that there is no way of obtaining forgiveness, and no room for the hope of obtaining eternal life.

As to the many additions that have been made to natural religion by the vain fancies of depraved men, it is easy to observe that none of them supply the defects of natural religion. None of them show how the sinner can be saved consistently with the honor of Divine justice. Heathen systems of religion prescribe fastings, celibacy, squalid poverty, contemplation, pilgrimages, gifts, animal sacrifices and human sacrifices. But there is no good reason for believing that any of these services are of such efficacy as to put away sin and commend the doer of them to the favor of God. Neither can a sinful man, by such services, attain to holiness of heart and life. The tree must be good that the fruit may be good; and, of consequence, a sinful man cannot, by any working that he is capable of, make himself holy; and God will not impart the grace of holiness to a wicked rebel. His justice forbids it while his justice remains unsatisfied. No other religion, beside the Christian religion, can show that the justice of God has received any proper satisfaction for our sins, or that there is a way opened for any gracious communication between God and sinners. It is also to be observed that the additions made to natural religion, by the vain fancies of men, are so manifestly false and absurd that thoughtful, considerate persons cannot rely upon them. How could any one possessed of reason, and exercising his reason, give credit to their ambiguous oracles, their divinations, their charms, their human sacrifices and sacrifices to demons—with the view of averting their wrath? We conclude, in view of these things, that there is no other religion beside the Christian religion which shows us the way to eternal life. We observe

2dly, That the Christian religion lays a sure foundation for the hope of "eternal life." There are many things in it which a man can test with full satisfaction. Here the principles of natural religion, concerning God and our duty to Him, and to one another, are preserved pure and entire and exhibited in their full beauty. What a noble view of our duty is given, in the two great commandments of the law: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul, strength and mind; and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Here the defects of reason are supplied: Reason can not show how God can be just and save the guilty, but the Christian religion, shows that the only begotten Son, made reconciliation for iniquity, by giving Himself an offspring and a sacrifice to God of a sweet smelling Savior; and tho' one man's life can not satisfy for the crimes of another, yet Christ may well satisfy for the sins of men because he was not a mere man but a Divine Person, who had a right which no mere man has, to dispose of His own life and did not lose it by laying it down; because he had power to take it again; and whatever He did and suffered derived infinite value from the dignity of His person. Thus in Christ justice has full satisfaction for all our sins; and full provision is made and full security is given, for sanctification of all that believe in Him. There are given to us exceeding great precious promises, all of which are yea and amen in Christ. This way of salvation is set forth in words of truth and soberness, on which are evident marks and impressions of God's wisdom, holiness, faithfulness, and authority. Gospel revelations are also confirmed by miraculous facts which can not be called in question without rejecting all historical evidence whatever. Gospel discoveries are confirmed too by many prophecies fulfilled before our eyes and by daily miracles or wonders of grace, whereby the dead in trespasses and sins are quickened and raised up, and made to walk in newness of life. We observe

3dly, That it is a doctrine of the Bible, that all who are ignorant of the Christian religion, are ignorant of the way of salvation. The Scriptures teach us that there is no salvation but in Christ, no being in Christ, without faith and no faith without the words of "eternal life." *Faith cometh by hearing and hearing by the word of God—how can they hear without a preacher, and how can they preach except they be sent?* Hence the heathen world are represented as in a lost condition; having no hope and without God. This is the fact; and it is vain for men to reply against God and ask why hath he left the heathen world in darkness? The answer is, that God is debtor to no one, and bestows benefit and especially saving benefit according to his own will. We proceed to notice as was proposed:

III. Something implied in going to Christ. It implies,

1. The conviction that we are in a lost undone estate, and that there is no relief for us but in Christ. Acts iv, 12: "There is not salvation in any other: for there is no other name under heaven given among men, wherby we must be saved."

2. Going to Christ implies reliance on Him for the execution of all His mediatorial offices in our own case—1 Cor. i, 30—and for the bestowment of the blessings that pertain to the children of promise since all the promises are in Him yea and in Him amen to the glory of God. II Cor. i, 20.

3. Going to Christ implies our fixed resolution to cleave to Him whatever difficulties our fidelity may occasion. They that go to Christ indeed are resolute pressing through a throng of inward and outward discouragement, like the poor afflicted woman who pressed through the crowd to Christ that she might touch the hem of His garments; and when they have come to Him they say to Him as Ruth did to Naomi, "Whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God, my God."

4. Going to Christ implies also love to Him and reconciliation of heart to all His truths and ways. We conclude, exhorting you to guard against the deistical principles that are prevailing in our day; but more particularly I advise and exhort you all

1. To consider seriously and carefully how you came to be Christians and on what grounds you are hoping for salvation by Christ, the Son of God?

2. Beware of resting in an outward form of religion without union to Christ. Study to gain a saving acquaintance with Him—study to receive Him as He is offered to you in the Gospel. Having received Him as the all of your salvation, you will not need to be told how abominable is the sentiment, that sinners may be saved, though they have not heard the name of Jesus, the only Savior.

3. Study to gain a more thorough and familiar acquaintance with the particular truths of the Christian religion—

4. Be much in prayer for the gift of the Holy Spirit to bring the words of Christ to your remembrance and to guide you into all truth.

Finally, study holiness of heart and life. If any man will do his will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself. John vii, 17.

THE LINES WEAKENING.

The sharp comments of the press of the country, and unmistakable expression of public opinion, have had an effect on the close lines of the pro-Administration zealots in the United States Senate. Reluctantly and grudgingly, to be sure, but tolerably effectively, the little handful of men whom Mr. Conkling has been able to lead gave way on Tuesday last, and surrendered with what grace they could. The Committee which is to investigate the condition of the public service is not one in which the country can have great confidence, but it now has the powers for which an ardent struggle was made in the first instance. Senate etiquette would not now permit, we suppose, the reorganization of the Committee, tho' the resignation of Mr. Pool gives the pro-Administration Senators an opportunity to retrace their steps somewhat, and correct the political and parliamentary error which they made when they elected the committee. But, though "the child has "been put to a nurse that cares "not for it"—to quote Mr. Sumner's illustration—the gentlemen who have been so active in their hostility to making the Committee worth any thing at all have conceded enough to clothe it with nearly all the powers asked for it. *The Tribune* has steadily adhered to the proposition that the Administration will be more injured by any attempt at concealment than by the most broad and open investigation to inspection and examination—even though some abuses may really be exposed. And we are glad that a conviction of the justice of this position has at last dawned on Mr. Conkling and his wrong-headed allies.

The spirit, however, with which this reluctant concession has been made destroys half its value. And the saddest thing about the Reform movement, which began so magnificently in this city, is the attitude assumed by men whom we believed to be with us, the moment the reform reaches the confines of the National Government. In an instant they change parts, adopt the tactics, and employ the very language of the members of the Ring. First, like Hall and Tweed, they resist investigation. Next, like Hall and Tweed, they propose to have a little private investigation under their own auspices,—an appeal to the Chamber of Commerce, or to a Joint Committee of Citizens and Aldermen. And all the while as they note the growing indignation of the press and people, they say, "Never mind; it's merely "those snarling newspapers that are disappointed about something or "other. It will soon blow over."

But it does not blow over, Mr. Conkling! You are learning, Sir; but it is as slowly and reluctantly as Tweed and Hall. You have found that opposing all investigation won't do. You perhaps found out, Tuesday last, that the petty pretense of setting the non-investigating Committee to work on the Custom-House deceives nobody. Be assured that now, as before, the people are in earnest. Evasions, half-way concessions, quibbles and equivocations will not answer the imperative demand of the hour. This thing will not blow over!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CHAMBORD PROPAGANDA.

The Meeting of the French Bourbons.

The partisans of Henry V., so styled, have, during the last few weeks, been more than usually active. Secret meetings and mysterious movements have existed the attention of the newspaper correspondents as well as afforded opportunities for gossip to float their rumors on the political atmosphere. The meeting at Lucerne, at which the believers in the restoration of the monarchy rallied in strong force recently to meet the Count de Chambord, is not without a certain significance. A correspondent, writing from Lucerne in relation to this assemblage says that upwards of two hundred members of the National Assembly were in attendance there, and returned to France more strongly impressed than ever in the interest of Count de Chambord. The most prominent leader in the movement was Count Benoit d'Assy, a man of much energy and skill, and who played a prominent part during the first days of the National Assembly in Bordeaux. It is estimated that upwards of two thousand visitors thronged the hotels of Lucerne, and some of the best families of France were represented. Merchants, lawyers and farmers, too, were there, and even some of those who held office under the empire were on hand to express their admiration of monarchical institutions.

Notwithstanding this imposing show of strength and the temporizing conduct of Theirs, whose policy is regarded by these monarchists as worse than no policy, the chances of the restoration of the monarchy are exceedingly doubtful. These chances are also lessened by the dissensions existing between the two branches of the House of Bourbon. Though it has time and time again been announced that the fusion of the Orleanists and Bourbone has been arrived at, we fail to perceive it. Harmony is unknown to such an extent that the monarchists may move amicably and vigorously toward the accomplishment of their ends, and while this state of affairs continues to exist in that direction, and with the dissatisfaction freely expressed among the French people toward M. Thiers' republic, a movement on the part of the imperialists would not be a surprise to any person who has watched with ordinary attention the course of recent events in France.

It is said that the parents of Victoria Woodhull at one time kept tavern on Chestnut Ridge, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Victoria's mother was a Roxanna Hamel, and was born about three miles from New Berlin. In 1836 she married Backman Claflin, a Yankee, and after a short residence at Chestnut Ridge, moved to Ohio, where Victoria was born.

—The Swansea Silver Smelting Works, Chicago, which suffered by the fire to the extent of $12,000 last evening, held policies in the Corn Exchange, Mechanics and Utah Insurance companies of Baltimore.

LETTER FROM COL. A. K. McCLURE.

His Views of Politics and Things, Set Forth with Reference to His Becoming a Candidate in the Fourth Senatorial District.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec, 14, 1871.

Col. P. R. Freas, Editor Germantown Telegraph:

DEAR SIR:—I was absent from home some days and missed your paper of the 6th inst. Since my return my attention has been called to your leading editorial of that date, in which you discuss my position as a possible candidate for State Senator in the Fourth District, and state that you and the people of the district would "be glad to hear" from me on the subject of President Grant's renomination. My assumed preference for another than Grant as the next Republican standard bearer, is treated as a difficulty in the way of my election to the Senate.

For the kind and quite too flattering notice you took of my humble public services in the past, I thank you, and permit me to say in all candor that I have not proposed myself as a candidate for the vacant Senatorship, and will not do so. The strongest personal considerations make any political position undesirable to me. If imposed upon me as a public duty, I should accept it upon the principle that no citizen can justly refuse public service when fairly required of him; but, as such duties are not common in these days of machine politics, I feel that I am not likely to be interrupted in my wish for continued retirement.

I cannot controvert your statement that the people of the district are "overwhelmingly in favor of the renomination of Grant," for I am not advised on this subject. Thus far I believe, they have not given any

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Dec. 27th, 1871.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column,	23 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

T. McCLELLAND & Co. are the ARGUS' agents in Pittsburgh, and are authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest cash rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 5.37.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5.45 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notices—Mrs. Fast.....C
New Advertisement—S. F. Wilson.....6eo;tf.
Special Notices—S. F. Wilson.....16
Special Notices—Dr. Johnston & Co.....C
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser.....C
Special Notice—Pittsburgh *Commercial*.....X
Advertisement—L. D. Sine.....C

No Paper Next Week.—In order that our printers may enjoy the holiday season, no ARGUS will be issued from this office next week. The job department will be run as usual. Bring in your work.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed, "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and salable article. jan25;1y

☞ Corn and oats wanted, at S. F. Wilson's.

WOOLEN GOODS, at a sacrifice, at Mrs. Fast's.

Removed.—The tobacco and cigar shop of Mr. Charles A. Decarme was removed last week from the Clark building in this place to the building nearly opposite Moore's drug store in the eastern part of Beaver. Persons wanting anything in his line will find him at the latter place ready to supply their wants at reasonable rates.

☞ For fine Toilet Soap cheap, go to S. F. Wilson's.

WATCH REPAIRING.—If your watch is out of order send it to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired and returned free of express charges. All work warranted. jet;1y

☞ If your horse is lame, sore or galled, you should use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; wash the part with castile soap and warm water, rub dry, with a clean cloth, then apply the Liniment, rub in well with the hand.

FINEST and largest assortment of Holiday Goods ever brought to Beaver Co., at Mrs. F. D. Fast's.

Washington is to have another woman's convention, to be held on the 10th, 11th, and 13th of next month, at Lincoln Hall. This time it is the Claflin-Woodhull party, backed by Theodore Tilton, Mrs. Mott, Cady Stanton and others of the Woodhull clique.

THE latest and best styles of Jewelry, in all its various branches, to be found at *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet;1y

☞ Carbon Oil is sold at 30 cents per gallon at S. F. Wilson's.

CHEAP, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap Dolls; and cheap, cheaper, cheapest Books; and cheap, cheaper, cheapest Hats and Bonnets. Shawls, Shawls far below cost at Mrs. Fast's.

☞ have the readers of the ARGUS ever used any of *Parsons' Purgative Pills?* If not, why not? They are the best family physic, besides being the greatest anti-bilious remedy there is in this country.

On last Thursday a team belonging to Mr. David Shumaker, of this place, while coming up the Bridgewater hill with a wagon loaded with ice, came to a halt, and finally backed over the steep embankment in the direction of Mr. Heideger's house. The horses were somewhat bruised by the untoward trip but no serious damage was sustained by them or their driver.

☞ For fine Segars and Tobacco give S. F. Wilson a call.

STERLING SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and presentation pieces. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet;1y

We should have fewer military organgriders if the example of one Marcus Ainsworth, of Calais, Vermont, were properly appreciated. Although possessed of but one arm, Marcus dug eighty bushels of potatoe in one day. He deserves not only a pension but a prize.

TOYS, Toys, Toys, Toys, Toys, of great variety and reduced prices, at Mrs. Fast's.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS, CHRISTMAS GIFTS, TOYS, TOYS, TOYS!—B. Mulheim has just received the largest and most complete stock of Christmas Presents ever brought to this county. All are invited to call and see for themselves. [dec6t.

Meeting of Stockholders.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Beaver "Seminary and Institute" will be held at the Seminary building on the 2d day of January, ultimo, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of taking action upon proposed amendments to the charter of incorporation, then to be submitted by the Board of Trustees. M. WEYAND, Sec'y.

S. F. WILSON is selling Confectionery and Groceries at Pittsburgh prices.

WALTHAM WATCHES.—Being Agents for the sale of these Watches in the City of Pittsburgh, we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh jet;1y

Triplets.—Last Friday Mrs. Craner, wife of Christy Craner, of this borough, gave birth to two girls and a boy, whose aggregate weight was about 20 lbs. One of the girls was still-born; the others, with the mother, are said to be "doing as well as could be expected." Dr. McNutt was the obstetrician on the eventful occasion.

For the finest, freshest and the best Groceries go to S. F. Wilson's.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks a full stock; newest styles; lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh jet;1y

The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia was last week suspended from the Clearing-House Association. This bank was a correspondent of the New York Ocean Bank, and was of rather doubtful solvency, having failed before, a few years ago, owing to a heavy defalcation by a cashier. The cause of the defalcation is supposed to have been too heavy business for its capital, and too liberal accommodations.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—We sell none but triple plate. Send for drawings and prices.—Goods sent C. O. D. if desired. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet;1y

☞ Bring on your Turkeys, and Chickens, S. F. Wilson will buy them.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, composed of clerical and lay delegates from about seventy annual conferences, convenes at Brooklyn, New York, in May, 1872. The election of a number of additional bishops and legislation on many important interests of the denomination will invest this quadrennial session of the conference with extraordinary interest.

☞ Groceries exchanged for Butter, Eggs, and Poultry, at S. F. Wilson's.

Personal.—Prof. J. A. Cooper, of the Edinboro (Erie Co.) Normal School, attended the County Institute in Rochester last week. The Professor is an intelligent, energetic educator, and his school is deservedly popular all over the State. But few institutions, in fact, stand higher anywhere than the one here referred to.

WATCHES, WATCHES.—The most complete line in the city of Pittsburgh, and all the necessary attachments to be had of *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market St. Pittsburgh. jet;1y

Stockholders' Meeting.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, for the Election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, January 3, 1871.

For the newest and latest novelties in Watches Jewelry and Silver Ware at the lowest prices; go to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet;1y

About Advertisements. — There are scores of advertisements in our papers of wonderful remedies, the secret of which will be imparted on the receipt of a few postage stamps or a small sum of money. In general these things are all humbugs. Nineteen-twentieths of the unwary who are caught by them find themselves hoaxed, as was the simple country youth who believed an advertisement which offered, on receipt of fifty cents, to show any one how to write without pen or ink. He sent his fifty cents, and received the simple direction, "*Write with a lead pencil.*" Occasionally a more useful answer comes. Not this, conclude that they did not previously exist, nor that they should not be repaired nor renewed. Likewise, if vaccination is suspected to be incomplete or worn out, the remedy is re-vaccination.

Therefore, when a vaccinator is called upon to decide whether a family is, or is not protected, instead of trusting in abstruse theories, or speculative conjectures, let him rather be practical and revaccinate; and then he can feel "as confident of their safety from an attack o variola, as he can of anything in the uture."

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Children's Arms.—For the admonition of mothers we publish what a distinguished physician of Paris says in regard to permitting children to go with naked arms. He says, "I believe that, during the twenty years that I have practiced my profession, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms. Put the bulb of a thermometer into a baby's mouth and the mercury rises to ninety degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arms be bare, and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to 50°. Of course all the blood that flows through these arms must fall from ten to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart.—Need I say, when these currents of the blood flow back to the chest the child's vitality must be more or less compromised? And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring affections of the tongue, throat, or stomach? I have seen more than one child, with habitual cough or hoarseness, entirely relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm."

A Cold Snap.—Last Wednesday was decidedly chilly in this region, and on the following morning the mercury in the thermometer had fallen to 10 degrees below zero. At Obioville, this county, it went down to 15 degrees below that point. In other localities, west and north, it was still much colder. On Thursday it moderated some little but still the air was bracing and heavy overcoats and huge fires were everywhere in demand. On Friday it was still a little warmer, and in the morning a slight snow fell, not enough however to prevent the rabbit hunters from sallying out, and making things lively on the hills surrounding Beaver. During that day considerable snow fell, and the sleigh bells, in the afternoon and night could be heard in all directions.

Hunters Take Notice.—It should be kept in mind that the time for killing pheasants and partridges expired on the 20th of December, (last Wednesday) and for killing rabbits and squirrels on the first day of January. The penalty for violation of this law is five dollars for each offence, and it is made the duty of the constable to make return of every case which is brought to his knowledge, and failing to do so, he is liable to a fine of five dollars, and also forfeiture of his office.

Re-Vaccination—Medical View of the Necessity for Re-Vaccination.—Re-vaccination, says the *Journal*, "Is the only reliable evidence we can have, that complete vaccine protection has been obtained."

To obtain this evidence re-vaccination is necessary. Re-vaccination solves the query—removes the doubts in any given case, and decides the question, whether the vaccination is complete, incomplete or there is non-protection.

No person doubts the existence of varioloid. The fact that varioloid does exist is positive proof of the protective power of vaccination. Partial protection yields varioloid; total unprotection yields variola in persons exposed to the variolous contagion.

If we possessed no means of protection, varioloid could not exist; but variola would exist with undisturbed dominion over the health and lives of the people, and would constantly multiply. As it would increase, our population would decrease.

The fact that vaccination may, in instances, protect only partially, or for a limited time, or forsooth, may "wear out," is no evidence against the protective power. As clothing covers nakedness, and more clothing compensates for insufficient covering of the body, so is the protective power of vaccination and revaccination to the unprotected and partially protected from small-pox.

All things of the earth are perishable. Some things, from the wear and tear of time, require repair or renewal sooner than others. But because all earthly entities do wear out, we cannot, from this, conclude that they did not previously exist, nor that they should not be repaired nor renewed. Likewise, if vaccination is suspected to be incomplete or worn out, the remedy is re-vaccination.

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Collections in the 24th District.—We are indebted to C. M. Merrick, esq., for the following interesting statistics relating to his collections since he came into the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for this District:

The total collections in the District, from May 1st, 1869, to November 30th, 1871, both inclusive, have been $1,013,-303 36, from the following sources, viz:

Distilled spirits	$562,850 44
Tobacco and cigars	95,758 89
Beer	7,796 84
Banks and bankers	17,735 79
Gross receipts	9,967 05
Sales	11,814 83
Special taxes	51,975 03
Incomes	113,630 91
Legacies	9,355 67
Successions	15,697 63
Schedule "A"	2,094 58
Gas	1,486 34
Miscellaneous	4,124 54
Total	$1,013,303 36

The total amount of Income tax collecied in the 24th District, during 1871, for Income of 1870, was $8,088 80. Total number of persons who paid tax on Income 114.

No. of those who paid from			to	$		No.
do	do	do	do	$ 51	00	82
do	do	do	do	101	00	150	4
do	do	do	do	151	00	200	1
do	do	do	do	201	00	250	1
do	do	do	do	251	00	300	1
do	do	do	do	351	00	400	1
do	do	do	do	over		600	3
Total							114

The smallest amount paid was 20 cents; the largest $1,864,03.—*Beaver Co. Press.*

Free of Charge.—Call at Andriessen's Drug Store, Beaver, or at S. C. Hannen's, in Rochester, and get a sample of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge.* It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and for any person suffering from a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottle is 75 cents. In all cases the money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29;1y

Big Taxes,—Few people are aware of the source of revenue derived by the Government from rectifiers and distillers. To give some idea of the immense sums,—fortunes, we may say,—that are paid out, we publish the amounts paid each month by R. & T. Mears, of this city, for nine months past:

March tax	$10,017 40
April tax	17,521 40
May tax	14,238 71
June tax	10,398 40
July tax	11,100 00
August tax	17,255 00
September tax	10,568 50
October tax	13,033 00
November tax	16,755 80
Total paid in nine months	$120,784 21

—*Steubenville Herald.*

Varioloid.—Mr. T. W. Devore, of this borough, has the varioloid in a mild form. People should not be exeited nor alarmed at this. A town surrounded by railroads may not expect immunity from contagion; we must prepare to meet it—get vaccinated, diet, keep clean, take proper exercise, don't get frightened, be regular in our habits and act like sensible Christians. As no one takes the disease from choice, so no one who is stricken with the malady should be neglected by the community.

Ohio Slackwater Improvement.—The Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* revives a plan devised several years ago by a Mr. Leavitt, of Louisville, for the slackwater improvement of the Ohio River. The plan as stated by the paper mentioned, was well received, and it was proposed that a subsequent and larger committee should be raised to consider the subject, which from some cause was not done; and the next year or two the river was at a good stage, and the interest in its improvement died out. The *Times and Chronicle* says: "The plan met with great favor, not only among experienced steamboatmen, but with some eminent engineers who had examined it, including Mr. Snowden, late engineer of the Cincinnati Water Works. The plan was slackwater, but with dams and locks entirely unlike those now in use. A part of say 250 feet of the dam was of iron, in sections, hinged to a platform in the river bottom, so made as to be easily dropped down on the approach of high water, and taken up when required. The locks were of such a construction that they would require but little more than is required by those of ordinary construction, and so made that the boats in passing touched no masonry, but only elastic surfaces, similar to the ferry-boat landings in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The estimated cost from Pittsburgh to Cairo was about twelve millions, or only one-third the estimated cost of a railroad for same extent."

The Case of Dr. Schœppe.—The case of Dr. Schœppe, who was tried for poisoning the woman to whom he was engaged, the object being to secure her property, and was convicted, is again before the public. He has been three years in jail, but Governor Geary has thus far refused to appoint a day for his execution, and now a strong appeal is made for his pardon. The case has been before medical conventions repeatedly, and in the opinion of medical men there was not evidence enough against the accused to convict him of the crime with which he was charged. Recently, in a somewhat similar case in Pennsylvania, the judge refused to receive the testimony. The principal witness against Dr. Schœppe was on the stand in the Wharton case last week in regard to the analysis of the contents of Gen. Ketchum's stomach.

[From the Medical Journal of Medical Science.]

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Braddock's Grave.—The Uniontown *American Standard*, of the 7th instant, after giving an account of the planting on the 29th ult., by Mr. Murdock and Mr. King, of sundry selected trees at the grave of General Braddock, in Fayette county, this State, adds the following interesting historical sketch of events and incidents connected with Braddock's expedition and death, and of the customs of that period:

In connection with Braddock's grave, we cannot resist the temptation to give some historical incidents derived from the Hon. Andrew Stewart. About the year 1802, Mr. Stewart's father lived two miles east of Braddock's grave, on what is called "Braddock's Old Road"—the old military road. Being supervisor of roads he went with some hands to repair the road, taking with him Mr. Stewart, then a boy ten or twelve years of age. While the men were at work on the east bank of Braddock's Run, Thos. Faucett, (born in 1712, and died in 1816, aged 104 years, and who was with Braddock's army at the time of his defeat and death,) an old mountain hunter, then living on the road less than a mile east of Braddock's grave, in a cabin, some of the ruins of which are still visible, came along with his rifle on his shoulder, a hunting knife in his belt, dressed in a blue hunting shirt, bear skin cap, and buckskin pants, standing straight as an arrow, about six feet four inches in his moccasins. Faucett said, "Take care, men, or you will dig up Braddock's bones. We buried him here where he died, right on the bank of this run. We dug away the bank, and drove the baggage wagons over the grave, so that the enemy could not find the grave. I will show you the spot. The water has washed down nearly to the bones. Dig down here a foot or two and you will find them." The men did so and found the bones.

"Braddock," said Faucett to the workmen, "was a brave man, but to save his men I shot him." Why so? was asked. "I will tell you. My brother Joe and I were fighting behind trees, when Braddock came riding along and struck Joe, saying, 'You coward, stand out and fight like a man.' Considering him our worst enemy, I turned around and shot him like an Indian. When Washington took command he told us to tree. We did so, and the remnant of us were saved."

In confirmation of Faucett's story, history says that it was thought at the time that Braddock was shot by one of his own men; and it was upon this occasion that Braddock, when Washington advised him to let the men tree, said: "High times when a Virginia Buckskin undertakes to teach a British General how to fight."

The Landing of the Pilgrims.—Last Thursday, December 21st, was the two hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. What changes have taken place in the country of their adoption since that event!

Meeting of the Bar.—The members of the Bar of Beaver county met at the Court House, in Beaver, on Wednesday evening, December 20, 1871, for the purpose of giving expression to their opinion in relation to the adoption, by the Legislature, of the report of the Civil Code Commissioners.

The meeting was organized by appointing S. B. Wilson, esq., Chairman, and J. H. McCreery, esq., Secretary.

On motion, a committee consisting of E. B. Daugherty, E. P. Kuhn, J. R. Harrah, Frank Wilson and J. H. Stevenson, esqrs., was appointed to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee through their Chairman, reported the following resolutions, which, after discussion, were unanimously adopted:

1st. That the work of the revisors is in direct and palpable violation of the Act of April 10, 1807, under and by virtue of which they were appointed.

2d. That in violation of the express terms of said Act, the revisors have so changed the phraseology of existing Acts of Assembly "as to impair, alter and affect their true intent and meaning."

3d. That the attempted brevity of the "Code" is effected at the expense, not only of clearness but of sense.

4th. That many of the proposed new Acts are cumbersome, incomplete and insensible.

5th. That the work upon the whole has been done in a careless, illiterate and bungling manner, and its adoption by the Legislature would bring merited reproach and ridicule upon the legal profession of the State, and moreover would be an irreparable calamity to the people of the Commonwealth, by unsettling the law and leading to great uncertainty, endless strife and litigation.

6th. That for the reason stated above, and many others that might be given, we are unqualifiedly opposed to the passage of the "Code" as reported, either as a whole or in part.

7th. That the Chairman be authorized to forward to the Joint Committee appointed by the Legislature to review the report of the Civil Code Commissioners, a copy of these Resolutions.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

S. B. WILSON, *Chairman.*
J. H. MCCREERY, *Secretary.*

EDITOR ARGUS.—As you are receiving weekly reports from the Industry Fur Company, I have thought it might not be out of place to give you a short sketch of the doings and success of a small company on the South-Side of the Ohio, organized during the month of November last, and composed of the following named gentlemen: Geo. W. Shroads, Jas. E. Smith, and your correspondent, Mr. Shroads, furnishing the "purps" and acting as chief manager. And whether you attribute our success to the skill of our captain or energy and tact of the "purps," it is an indisputable fact, that, since our organization, we have captured twelve (12) raccoons, thirty (30) opossums and three (3) red foxes, one of which was shot by Mr. Shroads, and two were picked up by his favorite dog, "Sam." The first in a run of eight hours and the second in a run of four hours. *Come again* Colonel Walton!

[Dec. 12, 1871.] JACOB WEIGLE.

Early Steamboating.—From 1780 to 1811 the only transportation upon the Mississippi was by means of flatboats and barges, three or four months being consumed in making the trip from New Orleans to Louisville. The first vessel ever built upon the Western waters was the brig "Dean," launched at Allegheny city, Pa., 1806. In 1811 the first steamboat on Western waters was built by Messrs. Fulton & Livingston, at Pittsburgh. It was a propeller with two masts, called the "Orleans." She made her first trip to New Orleans in fourteen days. "Comet" and "Vesuvius" followed, and the "Enterprise" was the fourth Western steamboat, being built at Brownsville, Pa., in 1814. The "Washington" was the fifth, being built at Wheeling, Va., and Brownsville, Pa. She had two decks; being the first of that kind. She was a success, and was the pioneer boat of that class on Western waters.

M. E. Church Burned.—Taylor's M. E. church, situated on the National road, a mile east of Centerville, this county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The fire originated in the roof, from (it is supposed) sparks from the chimney. It commenced about 9 a. m. while Sunday school was in session, and, notwithstanding strenuous efforts were made to stay the flames, the entire building, together with the furniture, &c., was destroyed, nothing but the bare walls being left standing. The loss, we presume, is between $2,500 and $3,000, on which there is not, we learn, any insurance.—*Washington Review and Examiner.*

Such is Life—A Contrast.—Rich and distinguished prisoner to Sheriff—"Must I go to prison to-night?"

Sheriff (removing his hat and bowing with great deference)—"not at all, your Honor; not at all."

Pauper prisoner to Constable—"Must I go to prison to-night?"

Constable—"Yes, you rascal; and if you say another word about it I'll club you within an inch of your life."

This is justice in the *role* of the "blind goddess" (that can see out of one eye.)—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A Heavy Porker.—Mr. R. R. Fisher, of Hickory township, Lawrence county, killed a hog last week, 21 months old, which dressed 718 pounds—8 feet 11 inches in length, and 5 feet 7 inches around the girth. Some porker there, we think.—*Lawrence Guardian.*

Beaver county has nothing in the pork line, we believe, to equal the above, but as to cows, we reckon, we are still ahead.

[From the Hearth and Home.]

THE HOOSIER SCHOOL-MASTER.

BY EDWARD EGGLESTON.

[CONCLUDED.]

CHAPTER XXXII.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Nothing can be more demoralizing in the long run than lynch law. And yet lynch law often originates in a burst of generous indignation which is not willing to suffer a bold oppressor to escape by means of corrupt and cowardly courts. It is oftener born of fear. Both motives powerfully agitated the people of the region round about Cliffy as night drew on after Ralph's acquittal. They were justly with a jury, or what Pete Jones might do with a sheriff, was a question. I must not detain the reader to tell how the mob rose. Nobody knows how such things come about. Their origin is as inexplicable as that of an earthquake. But, at any rate, a rope was twice put round Small's neck during that night, and both times Small was saved only by the nerve and address of Ralph, who had learned how unjust mob law may be. As for Small, his neither trembled when they were ready to hang him, nor looked relieved when he was saved, nor showed the slightest flush of penitence or gratitude. He bore himself in a quiet, gentlemanly way throughout, like the admirable villain that he was.

He waived a preliminary examination the next day; his father went his bail, and he forfeited his bail and disappeared from the county and from the horizon of my story. Two reports concerning him in the circulation—one that he was running a faro-bank in San Francisco, the other that he was curing consumption by inhalation and electricity here in New York. If this latter were true, it would leave it an open question whether Ralph did well to save him from the gallows. Pete Jones and Bill, as usually happens to the rougher villains, went to prison, and when their terms had expired moved to Pike county, Missouri.

But it is about Hannah that you want to hear, and that I want to tell. She went straight from the court-room to Flat Creek, climbed to her chamber, packed all her earthly goods, consisting chiefly of a few family relics, in a handkerchief and turned her back on the house of Means forever. At the gate she met the old woman, who shook her fist in the girl's face and gave her a parting benediction in the words: "You mis'arable ongrateful critter, you, go 'long! I am glad to be shed of you!" At the barn she met Bud, and he told her goodby with a little huskiness in his voice, while a tear glistened in her eye. Bud had been a friend in need, and such a friend one does not leave without a pang.

"Where are you going? Can I——"

"No, no!" And with that she hastened on, afraid that Bud would offer to hitch up the roan colt. And she did not want to add to his domestic unhappiness by compromising him in that way.

It was dusk and raining when she left. The hours were long, and the road was lonely, and after the revelations of that day it did not seem wholly safe. But from the moment that she found herself free, her heart had been ready to break with an impatient home-sickness. What though there might be robbers in the woods? What though there were ten rough miles to travel? What though the rain was in her face? What though she had not tasted food since the morning of that exciting day? Flat Creek and bondage were behind; freedom, mother, Shocky, and home were before her, and her feet grew lighter with the thought. And if she needed any other joy, it was to know that the master was free. And he would come! And so she traversed the weary distance, and so she inquired and found the house, the beautiful, homely old house of beautiful, homely old Nancy Sawyer, and knocked and was admitted, and fell down, faint and weary, at her blind mother's feet, and laid her tired head in her mother's lap and wept, and wept like a child, and said, "I'm free, I'm free!" while the mother's tears baptized her face, and the mother's trembling fingers combed out her tresses. And Shocky stood by her and cried: "I knowed God wouldn't forget you, and Hanner!"

Hannah was ready now to do anything by which she could support her mother and Shocky. She was strong, and inured to toil. She was willing and cheerful, and she would gladly have gone to service if by that means she could have supported the family. And, for that matter, her mother was nearly able to support herself by her knitting. But Hannah had been carefully educated when young, and at that moment the old public schools were being organized into a graded school, and the good minister, who shall be nameless, because he is, perhaps, still living in Indiana, and who in Methodist parlance was called the preacher in charge of Lewisburg station"—this good minister and Miss Nancy Sawyer got Hannah a place as te

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Drunken Husband Shoots His Wife and Then Attempts to Take His Own Life in the Same Manner—Probable Death of both Victims.

Murders and suicides are not of very common occurrence in the quiet villages of New England, and when one such does occur it is generally accompanied by circumstances of such a singular nature as to render it of more than common interest. Littleton, Massachusetts, twenty-six miles north of Boston, on the Fitchburg Railroad, was the scene Tuesday afternoon of a fearful slaughter, combining murder with suicide, and attended by such accessories and such fiendish brutality in its conception and execution as to curdle the blood with horror. News of the dreadful occurrence was brought to Boston by passengers over the Fitchburg Road Wednesday morning, and from their statements the following description of the fearful tragedy and its circumstances are obtained:

Patrick Keating has resided for some years in the southern portion of Littleton, long enough to be the parent of four children and to have earned a very fair reputation for good behavior among his friends and associates. Patrick was a day laborer in the town, working steadily at his business and providing, as well as his limited means would allow, for the comfort of his family.

Until within a few months, too, he has been a man of steady habits, seldom, if ever, indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors, and generally behaving himself like a good husband and father. Lately, however, his conduct has changed. He became more and more addicted to strong drink, and irritable in his treatment of his children and his wife. There were

HARD WORDS ON BOTH SIDES,

frequent criminations and recriminations, until the social condition of the family had become degraded to a very low ebb. Every day increased the sum of their unhappiness, until the mother, who was in a delicate situation, felt that it would be impossible for her to longer remain in the house. She broached the subject of separation to her husband a week ago, but was met in such a contrite manner that she did not press the matter to an issue. Patrick pledged himself immediately to commence the work of reformation in his habits, and spoke pathetically of the sad condition of the children, who would thus be left to grow up without a mother's care. Mrs. Keating finally yielded to his entreaties, and promised to remain. For a day or two Patrick was true to his pledge to reform; but the temptations of a dissolute course of life were too strong for him to make a successful resistance, and he soon returned to his old habits. The poor wife was finally forced, in spite of herself, to obey the instincts of self-preservation and declare her intention to repair to her father's house. This occurred Tuesday morning. Mrs. Keating, after frankly stating the nature of the case to her husband, said she could live with him no longer and that

THEY MUST SEPARATE,

at once. The declaration was met with a torrent of reproaches and abuse. Patrick denied her right to leave him without a warrant from the Court, and asserted that he would use force, if it were necessary, to prevent her departure. They indulged in a wordy quarrel for a few moments, until, very much incensed, Keating rushed out of the house. Thence he repaired to the house of a friend in the village, where he procured some liquor and drank deeply, with the vain intention of quieting his passions. But, as is usual in such cases, the liquor which he poured down his throat only served to intestify his rage, and caused to be all the more firm in his determination that his wife should not live away from his home. Here it is thought that he determined on the commission of the crime for which he is now in custody. In the excited state of his feelings, with the recollection of his past misconduct crowding upon his mind, and the dismal forebodings of the future which he must have inevitably experienced, murder and suicide lost all their terrors to his mind, and were looked upon only as the speediest relief from his present troubles. He was literally half-crazed with rum, and grew more and more desperate as he thought over the calamities which he had brought upon himself by a continued course of vicious conduct. At noon he returned to his house, only to find that his wife had packed up some of her clothes, and was only waiting to bid him farewell before going away.

THE MURDER.

He asked her if she was still determined to leave him and the children to take care of themselves. She replied that she had no other alternative, whereupon Patrick drew a revolver from his pocket, and, with the exclamation, "God forgive me!" he discharged it at her breast. The murdered woman fell unconscious to the floor while a copious stream of blood rushed from the wound. Patrick gazed a moment at the dreadful sight, and then turning the muzzle of the pistol towards his own body, discharged it again. An hour afterwards a neighbor entered the house and found both upon the floor, weltering in gore. The floor was covered with pools of blood, and the dying ones, although still breathing heavily, were in an unconscious state. About the bodies stood the afflicted children of the family, struck almost dumb by the calamity, and scarcely realizing the extent of their loss. The body of Mrs. Keating was placed upon a bed in an adjoining room, and her husband was placed under arrest and removed to the Poor House in the town for safe keeping. It is scarcely possible that either of them will recover.

There is a great deal of excitement in the village concerning the tragedy, it being an event altogether without precedent in that locality, and the comments are many and various. Although the parties connected therewith belonged to the lower classes of society, still there is a general feeling of sympathy with the children thus left without a natural protector, which will probably assume a substantial form. The tragedy forms the sole subject of conversation in Littleton.

STATEMENT OF THE DYING WOMAN.

The *Journal* reporter learning that there were stories circulating that Keating had previously threatened to kill his wife, visited the house to obtain if possible a correct account of the affair from the lips of the victim. Dr. Robinson was just leaving his patient, and readily turned back to accommodate the writer. Mrs. Keating was found perfectly conscious, and suffering but little pain, altho' very weak, which rendered it quite difficult for her to converse. Her statement, avoiding what has already been given above, is substantially as follows: She has been married to Keating about six years. Of late years he has been very quarrelsome, and their home has been very unhappy. He had never threatened her life, but had, on various occasions, beaten and kicked her; and last March was required to give bonds to keep the peace towards her. Last Monday forenoon she made arrangements to go to Groton, some 4 miles distant, to visit her father's family, to which Keating consented. After she had dressed herself and child, Keating informed her that he would rather she would stop at home; but having made her plans, and as she was expecting soon to be confined, she persisted in going. Her husband drove her to the depot, and met her on her return, as above stated, midway between the depot and the house. When he came into the room after she had entered the house, he asked her if she had brought home anything for him, at the same time putting his hand into her pocket.—Her reply was that she had not, and intimated that she would not allow him to search her pockets. He then stripped her, and when he told her that he would shoot her she thought he was only using threats to frighten her. After the shots, and while on the floor she retained her sensibility, but did not hear the report of a pistol while her husband was absent from the house.

Although quite comfortable yesterday reaction must soon take place, and in her present condition the wounds must result fatal, although she may live some days. Her antemortem statement was taken yesterday afternoon. The neighbors give her an excellent reputation as to peacefulness, a disposition to help in support of the family. She is about thirty years of age.

THE MURDER AND WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

Keating, the author of this terrible tragedy, has borne a bad reputation in the town for years. He is of extremely ugly disposition, and much averse to work, so that his wife has been obliged to work both in-doors and out to obtain food for the family. When questioned by those who arrived at the house first as to what he had been doing, he said, "We had a little shooting," and afterward, in the presence of Dr. Robinson and others, stated that he meant to kill his wife and himself too. The only motive he gave was that she was "all the time wanting to go home and see her folks." He was perfectly sober at the time he committed the deed, and is not in the habit of becoming intoxicated. The little farm of seven or eight acres which the couple worked, it is stated, is heavily mortgaged. To-day Keating will be taken to Groton, there to await the result of his wife's injuries.

WHERE THE GOLD GOES.

It is Gobbled up and Hoarded by the People of the Orient.

In the reign of Darius gold was thirteen times more valuable, weight for weight, than silver. In the time of Plato it was twelve times more valuable. In that of Julius Cæsar, gold was only nine times more valuable, owing perhaps to the enormous quantities of gold seized by him in his wars. It is a natural question to ask—what becomes of the gold and silver? A paper read before the Polytechnic Association, by Dr. Stephens, recently, is calculated to meet this inquiry. He says of our annual gold product fully fifteen per cent. is melted down for manufacture; thirty five per cent. goes to Europe; twenty-five per cent. to Cuba; fifteen per cent. to Brazil; five per cent. goes direct to Japan, China and the Indies; leaving but five per cent. for circulation in this country. Of that which goes to Cuba, the West Indies and Brazil, fully fifty per cent. finds its way to Europe where, after deducting a large percentage used in manufacturing, four-fifths of the remainder

IS EXPORTED TO INDIA.

Here the transit of the precious metal is at an end. Here the supply, however vast, is absorbed, and never returns to the civilized world.

The Orientals consume but little, while their productions have ever been in demand among the Western nations. As mere recipients, therefore, these nations have acquired the desire of accumulation and hoarding, a fashion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, Chinese and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion the former nation alone can hide away $20,000,000 of gold and silver annually, and the present Emperor of Morocco is reported as so addicted to this avaricious mania, that he has filled seventeen large chambers with the precious metals. The passion of princes, it is not surprising that the same spirit is shared by their subjects, and it is in this predilection that we discover the solution of this problem as to the ultimate disposition of the precious metals. This absorption by the eastern nations has been uninterruptedly going on since the most remote historical period. According to Pliny, as much as $100,000,000 in gold was, in his day, annually exported to the east. The balance of trade in favor of these nations is now given as $80,000,000.

What Made Her Do It?

"What made her do it?" She was young, she had not lived in the sunshine of a father's smiles always. She could scarcely remember when she sat on his knee, and she had no recollection of a father's kiss. He was a kind man, there were home comforts in his family; but the girlish heart yearned for caresses and tones of love; so, when they were whispered to her from other lips, she drank the proffered words and called them nectar. She married, but he who had known no restraint or law could not be expected to keep the marriage vow inviolate. In time, when the tenderness turned to harshness, and the look of love was one of scorn, she passed out of the court room, down the cold stone steps, into a like world, and they called her free. Aye she was free—free from every hope to be happy again.

Oh, fathers, will you thus drive the tender household ones into such arms as these, when all they ask is to be encircled by your own?

What made her do it? She was fashionably reared, and Guy Closefist owned the largest block in the city. Her father had hard work to keep the machinery of his household in running order, and to get his three daughters settled was the chief stimulus to keep him above board. So Mr. Closefist was encouraged, for the daughter thought after she had got him in her power she could draw the money out of him, and the owner of the largest block, knowing the straits of his intended's family thought she was just the one to make a little gou great ways. So they were married, and she lived studying ever device to deceive and obtain money from him, and he trying to thwart every plan that wrenched from him one of his precious dollars. The girl lived to envy the toiling girl that passed his window with her bundle of plain sewing, and thought she could be happier in an attic than the wife of the millionaire.

"What made her do it?" She was tired of toiling early and late, and the house over yonder looked warm and cosey, and its owner had asked her to make it her home always. Home! there was a melody in that word that sounded like sweet, far off music.—What matter if he was twice or thrice her age? What did she care if they did say she married him for a home? She knew they had only guessed half the truth, and thought she could be happy in such a home without one shred of that mysterious cord that binds so many hearts together. But the work grew irksome in that pleasant house, and the host that had passed the meridian of life did not care to go backward to enjoy the brightness of which he had grown so weary. The life of the young wife was chilled by the restraints and limits of her own home, and she looked backward to the little freedom she snatched from labor, to enjoy some of the like amusements and pleasures that were denied her now.

There are hundreds of unhappy marriages, but the woman who dares not walk the road that earns her a living, and having no heart to give, takes anybody's hand, must learn that she has made, at least, one great mistake; and the scheming one, that she may wear purple and fine linen, smiles on the crusty moneyed man, must not be disappointed if the gilded chains indent her very heart-strings.

But the parent who fails to give his daughter that attention which he calls trivial, but is prized by her so much, must not be surprised if she knows not the genuine from the false, and comes back to the parent nest like a wounded bird. Not till the loved one is beyond our touch of tenderness, do we feel what was once in our power, and no remorse is greater than when we say of such, "It might have been."

Catarrhal Bronchitis.

Catarrh, in which the lining of the nose and passages which lead into the lungs is a common infirmity, and by most persons is readily understood, at least so far as to be able to distinguish the nature and character of the disease.

When it descends into the bronchial tubes, and follows them in their minute ramifications through the lungs, it usually receives the plain name of bronchitis, and unless cured may end, and often does end, in fearful pulmonary disaster. When it confines itself to the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat it passes by the name of catarrh, which name, however, is hardly significant enough to designate the character of the disease. By catarrhal bronchitis, therefore, I mean that the mucous membrane lining the nose is affected, and that it extends downwards and affects the lining of the bronchial tubes which ramify the lungs *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* is a specific for this disease, as far as any one medicine can be a specific. Heal the bronchial tubes by making good blood, which Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will enable the system to do, and the disease will soon be eradicated, Sold at Dr. Keyser's, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, $1.50 per bottle, or 4 for $5.

American Wonders.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagra, where the water from the upper lakes forms a river of three-quarters of a mile in width, and then, being suddenly contracted plunges over the rocks in two columns, to the depth of one hundred and seventy feet each.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, four thousand one hundred miles long.

The largest valley in the world is the Valley of the Mississippi. It contains five hundred thousand square miles, and is one of the most profitable regions of the globe.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being four hundred and thirty miles long, and one thousand feet deep.

The longest railroad in the world is the Pacific Railroad, over three thousand miles in length.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is the Natural Bridge over Cedar Creek, in Virginia. It extends across a chasm eighty feet in width and two hundred and fifty feet in depth at the bottom of which the creek flows.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the great Iron Mountain in Missouri. It is three hundred and fifty feet high, and two miles in circuit.

The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually, and appear to be inexhaustible.

Body Snatching in Quebec.

The Quebec *Mercury* of December 7th, says: *Le Journal de Quebec* announces that two individuals visited the Belmont Cemetery, on Monday evening, and took away two bodies from their graves, and conveyed them to a house at St. Sauveur, where they passed the remainder of the night in drinking and singing in presence of the dead bodies, which they had placed standing up in a corner of the room. Their conduct, it is said, was so disgusting that a woman living in the house was terrified almost to death; they were arrested yesterday morning. *B. Evenement* says that the two bodies were taken from St. Sauveur Cemetery, and were sold to a medical man of this city for the sum of sixteen dollars. Body-snatching in this city and around has, it is long notorious, been going on every winter since the American war by parties who sell them to the Montreal schools of medicine, and five or six years ago two parties were convicted at the Queen's Bench here for that offense.

—The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it.

—A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill requires silence, which costs nothing.

—The weather is unusually severe on stock everywhere, and they need to be well fed and sheltered. Hay is scarce.

—Kindness is the music of good will to men; and on the harp the smallest fingers may play heaven's sweetest tunes on earth.

—Happy are families when the government of parents is the reign of affection, and the obedience of the children the submission of love.

—Preserve your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force its way into that tender part of the soul and dwell there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.

—However many friends you have do not neglect yourself; though you have a thousand not one of them loves you so much as you ought to love yourself.

—Many lose the opportunity of saying a kind thing by waiting to weigh the matter too long. Our best impulses are too delicate to endure much handling. Speak promptly when you feel kindly.

—Between Camp Nelson and Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky, near the border of the place, on the top of a beautiful slope, within a small plain inclosure, sleeps the body of General Nelson, buried there at his own request, on the spot where at the commencement of the war he unfurled the Stars and Stripes, and called upon all loyal Kentucklans to rally round the dear old flag. Near by the flag still waves from the staff on the remaining building at Fort Brandon.

THE WORLD'S INTERNAL REMEDY.

JOHNSON'S

Rheumatic Compound

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BLOOD PURIFIER.

Quick in its Action, Permanent in its Cure.

This medicine is the prescription of a world-renowned French Physician, who used it in his extensive practice many years before offering it to the public in its present form, but finally becoming convinced of its great curative properties, and desiring to benefit those suffering from this terrible disease, consented to have it put up in bottles and sold at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR.

If necessary, we might offer the certificates of thousands who have been cured by it, but the best recommendation we can give it is, a trial of one, two or three bottles, which will certainly relieve the most difficult case. Try it and be convinced. We have advertised this medicine for sale by George C. Goodwin & Co., of Boston. A cure or the money refunded, and out of near 800 bottles sold at retail, they have had but 8 bottles returned.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

The Imperial Cough Syrup contains no spirituous ingredient whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment. The Imperial Cough Syrup has been used for the last thirty years.

Prepared only by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

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A COMBINED MACHINE for turning wagon and bugger spokes, all sizes, from one inch to three inches in size. Also, all kinds of handles, such as axe, dirt-pick, coal-pick, sledge, hatchet, and hammer handles. It will also duplicate any patterns that may be put in the machine. Also, a machine with two sand belts for finishing. Also a machine for tenoning spokes, and a circular saw, frame, belting and all the patterns with it. All will be sold for less than half the original cost.

Any person wanting a machine of this kind can see it by calling on the subscriber at Rochester, where its work will also be exhibited. It is in good running order, and nearly as good as new. J. WOODRUFF.

dec8:4w*

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ready-Made Clothing:

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A VERY LARGE and NEW STOCK.

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Men's, Youths' and Boys' BOOTS.

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Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation;* which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL, & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Most serious sickness are suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. This incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change when reckoned up in the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous when no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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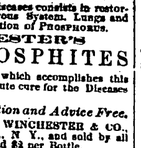

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